

## CITY OF COVENTRY.



## ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1947.

BY

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
(T. MORRISON CLAYTON, M.D., B.Hy., D.P.H.)

## HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1947.

Chairman—Councillor Mrs. E. Allen.

Vice-Chairman—Councillor W. Callow.

The Mayor (Councillor W. H. MALCOLM, J.P.).

The Deputy Mayor (Alderman V. A. Hammond).

Miss Alderman Arnold.

Mr. Alderman Stringer, J.P.

Mr. Councillor BINKS.

Mrs. Councillor CANT, J.P.

Mr. Councillor Daniels.

Mr. Councillor LATHAM.

Mr. Councillor RODMELL.

Mr. Councillor Waugh.

Dr. H. P. McNamara (nominated by the Coventry Branch of the British Medical Association.).

Dr. W. D. Coghill (nominated by the Local Executive Council).

Mrs. M. M. Bloxham (Co-opted for Mental Deficiency and Mrs. A. Geraghty Mental Treatment Acts).

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF (ABRIDGED).

#### Medical Officer of Health;

A. MASSEY, C.B.E., M.D., D.P.H., D.P.A. (resigned 31/3/47). T. M. CLAYTON, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H. (appointed 7/5/47). (Acting M.O.H. from 1/4/47.)

#### Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

T. M. CLAYTON, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H. (until 7/5/47). C. R. MAYOU, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (appointed 8/8/47)

#### Departmental Senior Assistants:

Officer for Maternity & Child Welfare - -

Senior Assistant Medical Winifred A. Kane, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Medical Superintendent, Gulson Road Municipal

A. SEDDON, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Deputy Medical Superin-E. P. CAMPBELL, M.B., Ch.B. tendent, Gulson Road Municipal Hospital

Medical Superintendent, City Isolation Hospital J. F. GALPINE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.. D.C.H.

Venereal Disease Clinic -

J. F. GALPINE, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H.

A. T. HAWLEY, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., (Edin.) (part-time).

Tuberculosis Officer

J. McG. WILLIAMS, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Superintendent, Memorial Sanatorium -

C. BUDGE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Public Analyst

F. G. D. CHALMERS, M.A., B.Sc., F.I.C. (part-time).

Veterinary Officer -W. Dale, M.R.C.V.S. (part-time).

Chief Sanitary Inspector -W. BEAUMONT. Deputy Chief Sanitary E. A. Johnson.

Inspector

Chief Clerk J. H. GRANT.

#### Consultant Staff:

#### Gulson Road Municipal Hospital-

TREVOR H. BERRILL, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. General Surgeon (Eng.).

Assistant R. A. EDMONDSON, M.B., Ch.B. J. C. HEATHER, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Traumatic Surgeon A. J. WATSON, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Obstetrician H. R. DUVAL, L.M.S., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

Radiologist - J. E. GLASGOW, M.B., B.Ch., D.M.R.E.

Dental Surgeon - C. HARRIS, L.D.S.

#### Matrons, Superintendents, etc.—

Gulson Road Municipal MISS M. DONAGH. Hospital

City Isolation Hispital -MISS J. M. BLAKE.

Superintendent Health MISS M. D. LLOYD. Visitor

Lay Supervisor, Midwives Miss M. A. E. Taylor.

Supervisor of Home Helps MRS. E. MARSHALL.

## General Statistics.

Area in acres						19,167
Population (Census,	1931)			•••		178,126
Population (estimate	for mi	d. year	1947)	•••	•••	242,860
Density of populatio	n (19 <b>3</b> 1	ı) per a	cre			9.5
Density of population	n (estir	nate mi	d. 1947)	•••	•••	12.7
Number of inhabited	dwelli	ngs (19 <u>:</u>	31) 42,19	o (De	c., 1947)	68,920
Average number of p	ersons	to each	occupie	d hous	e (mid. ye	ear) 3.5
Rateable Value of C	ity (De	c. 1947	)	•••	£1	,629,430
Sum represented by	a penn	y rate (	Dec., 19	947)	•••	£6,778
				=		
		Females				
, ,	2736	2524				
(Illegitimate)	209	174	383			
	<sup>2945</sup>	2698	5643	= Bir	th rate of	•
Stillbirths	78	75	153	= Rai	te of <b>23.5</b>	•
		, •			live birt	
Deaths	1321	1107	2428	= Dea	ath rate o	
Deaths from Puer	peral (	· Causes -	_		1000 pe	opie.
Puerperal S				= 0.9	per 1000	births
Other Puer	peral (	Causes	2 :	= 0.4	**	,,
Death Rate of Inf						.,
(a) All infant	s per 1	,000 liv	e births			45.1
(b) Legitimat	te infai	nts per	1,000 leg	gitima	te births	44.6
(c) Illegitima	te infar	its per 1	,000 ille	gitima	te births	52.2
Marriage Rate	•				•••	18.5
*Death Rate from	Princip	pal Info	ectious I	Disease	es	0.18
Typhoid, Scarlet Feve Diarrhæa, under 2 y	er. Who	oning Co	urch Din	hab and	3.6	
Respiratory Deatl	Rate					1.30
Phthisis				•••		0.67
Death Rate from	other f	orms o	f Tuber			0.07
Death Rate from			317.51			
			. •	• • •	•••	1.46

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is my pleasurable duty to submit the Annual Health Report for the year 1947 concerning the general health of the population of Coventry, this being the 74th report of the series for this City. Though extended in some measure, I would indicate that this review has been modelled upon that for 1946 out of deference to the wishes of the Ministry of Health as requested in their Circular 170/47 of December 1947. It is hoped, however, that those conditions which obliged the Ministry to make the request, will not long continue and that succeeding years will afford the requisite facilities needed for a more comprehensive analysis of vital statistics and other environmental and social factors. Specific information is given under various headings in the body of the report, but I feel that there are items which call for particular comment at the outset.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population was 242,860; this shows an increase of 10,010 over the 1946 figure, which in turn was also an increase of 10,880 over that for 1945. The increase of 20,890 in two years is the equivalent of the population of an average-sized county district.

In 1946, I was able to report a gratifying decrease in the number of cases of tuberculosis notified (the lowest since 1941) and I had hoped, therefore, that with anticipated improvements in the housing situation, possible increases in the numbers of sanatorium beds and trained staff, and general betterment in other associated directions, we would be able to witness a decline in this scourge of all diseases. Such has not been the case, however, and, in fact, the position has almost reverted to that prevailing in 1945. The increase in population, taken in conjunction with the overcrowded housing conditions in the City, provides a difficult background for the application of appropriate correctives, particularly when aggravated by a functional insufficiency of sanatorium beds, more of which are needed for the acceptance of those many patients who should be receiving treatment therein.

The general death rate of 9.9 per thousand of the population shows very little change from that for the preceding year and compares with the general death rate for England and Wales at 12.3 and for the larger towns at 12.5.

The birth rate showed a further increase over that of the preceding year from 22.4 to 23.2 per thousand population, and compares very favourably with that for England and Wales at 20.6 and for the larger towns at 22. Incidentally, the number of births is the largest ever recorded in Coventry, and this point is of particular statistical significance because, conversely, the infant mortality rate reached a new low record in the City at 45 per thousand births, and compares very much more favourably with the rate throughout England and Wales (41) and in the larger towns (44) than has been the case in preceding years.

The incidence of venereal disease in the city during 1947, I am glad to report, has shown a recession in comparison with the peak figures which were reached during the preceding year.

Since this will be the penultimate opportunity I shall have to comment upon the general hospital accommodation locally, before the hospitals are transferred, I feel it necessary to stress once more the acute shortage of hospital beds in this city of almost a quarter of a million inhabitants. It is my belief that there are few English cities of comparable size which are in quite such an unenviable position as Coventry in respect of general and maternity hospital beds. Whilst it is recognised, and rightly so, that national housing claims take major priority, there is, nevertheless, in my opinion, an urgent prima facie case made out (particularly so in view of the rapid increase in population) for the immediate provision of augmented new hospital accommodation in Coventry consequent upon the severe war-time losses which came upon the already sparse pre-war hospital facilities. It is unreasonable to expect the populace to continue indefinitely with such inadequate resources, particularly so since advanced municipal general hospital planning and good peripheral siting (both approved by the City Council) have been available for several years against the day when sanction for the erection of these important buildings should be forthcoming.

In commenting upon the incidence of infectious diseases within the city, it is appropriate that special mention should be made of the (for this country) unprecedented outbreak of anterior poliomyelitis which occurred during the year, and I have therefore included a special summary elsewhere in this report. Of other notifiable diseases there was an increase in the incidence of scarlet fever and ophthalmia neonatorum and a decrease in diphtheria, these figures, of course, being in comparison with notifications received during 1946. Generally speaking, the total incidence of notifiable infectious diseases during the year (4,986) has been greatly in excess of that for 1946 (2,708), but no less than 3,252 of the 1947 total can be attributed to measles notifications alone.

It would be inappropriate to refrain from mentioning the early impact of the National Health Service Act, 1946, upon affairs of this Local Authority, since various schemes under Part III of the Act were already under way before the turn of the year. Although a clearer perspective will be forthcoming in the Annual Report for 1948, it must be apparent that, as I write, all Part III schemes save one (Section 21—Health Centres) have already been submitted, amended as need be, and finally approved by the Minister; moreover, they are now functioning to a greater or lesser extent in Coventry. A brief preliminary summary of the Part III services is therefore appended hereinafter for general information.

## Population.

There was again a considerable increase of population in the City in 1947, this being in excess of 10,000. The Registrar-General's mid-year estimate was 242,860, and this compares with that for the previous year at 232,850. The local estimated population for 1947, as obtained through the Food Office, was 243,590. This upward trend tends to focus attention even more acutely upon the already limited hospital resources and the extensive waiting list of persons in need of more adequate housing accommodation.

#### Birth Rate.

The birth rate in Coventry during 1947 was 23.2 per 1,000 births and this compares very favourably with the figure for England and Wales at 20.6 and for the great towns at 22.0 per 1,000 births respectively. 60.2 per cent. of all births in the City were attended by the Municipal Midwives; 20.8 per cent. received attention in the Municipal Hospital, and 2.5 per cent. were attended by Nursing Associations, working in these instances on behalf of the Local Authority. The number of births occurring in Coventry during 1947 was the highest ever recorded, this being 5,643.

## Infantile Mortality.

The lowest level of deaths occurring in babies under one year of age was recorded during 1947, this being 45 per 1,000 births, as compared with 54 for 1946. The previous lowest rate was in 1935, when a figure of 46.5 per 1,000 births was recorded. The 1947 figure is indeed remarkable in view of the present housing position and the very limited number of maternity beds available in the general hospitals of this City. With gradual improvement of the position in these two important spheres of interest, there can be little reason to doubt but that the present satisfactory rate should be eclipsed in due course, especially when there are more adequate provisions available in the City for dealing with premature infants. Of the 255 infantile deaths which occurred, 75 were classified under the group headed "Congenital Malformations" (1946—39), while 65 were due to "Premature Birth" (1946—81) and 43 to Pneumonia (1946—51), these three categories alone accounting for 183 of the total. It is to be noted that whereas in 1946 diarrhæa, under 1 year of age, accounted for 62 infantile deaths, in 1947 only 19 such deaths were recorded.

## Maternal Mortality.

The maternal mortality rate for the City was 1.24 per 1,000 births, and this compares favourably with that for the preceding year at 1.34 and is slightly higher than that for England and Wales at 1.17 per 1,000 births. These figures are very satisfactory when compared with those for preceding years, and the local rate is to the continued credit of the ante-natal and midwifery services functioning in this City.

#### General Death Rate.

The City's death rate for 1947 was 9.9 per 1,000 population, this being based on the Registrar-General's mid-year estimate of population. The corresponding figure for 1946 was 10 per 1,000 population. The local death rate remains much below that for England and Wales, the latter being at 12.3. The major causes of death during the year under review were heart disease and other vascular conditions; cancer; tuberculosis; infantile afflictions; and respiratory conditions. An analysis of the various causes of death is given in the appropriate table on page 44.

#### Infectious Diseases.

Notifications during 1947 in respect of notifiable infectious diseases are as follows:—

Diphtheria 53 (115: 212); scarlet fever 385 (232: 406); measles 3,252 (1,076); whooping cough 564 (628); acute primary pneumonia 140 (155: 290); puerperal pyrexia 35 (50: 54); typhoid and paratyphoid fever 6 (2: 19); cerebro-spinal meningitis 26 (12: 36); acute anterior poliomyelitis 33 (5: 2); ophthalmia neonatorum 25 (6: 16); erysipelas 39 (66: 60); malaria 2 (6: —); and dysentery 10 (14: 15). The comparative figures in brackets are those for 1946 and for the last complete pre-war year 1938 in that order. In the last-mentioned year measles and whooping cough were not notifiable.

The total incidence of notifiable infectious diseases was decidedly higher than that during 1946 (i.e. 4,986: 2,708), but this, as has been explained in the introduction to this report, was mainly due to the greatly increased number of cases suffering from measles who were notified.

Once more there has been a considerable reduction in the case rate for diphtheria during the present year and the following figures tell their own story, and incidentally that concerned with the campaign of immunisation against diphtheria in Coventry:—

1945—146 cases (5 deaths—none immunised) 1946—115 cases (4 deaths—none immunised) 1947—53 cases (2 deaths—none immunised)

## Scabies.

During the year, 1,096 patients suffering from scabies were treated at the Cleansing Centre. There has been a considerable decrease in the incidence of this complaint in comparison with that of recent preceding years,

#### Immunisation against Diphtheria.

The following table shows the number of children under 15 years of age who have been immunised in Coventry since 1929:—

1929			1,171	1937			688
1930			234	1938			188
1931	•••	• • •	157	1941			1,424
1932	• • •		185	1942			11,379
1933		• • •	427	1943			4,872
1934			399	1944			4,325
1935	• • •		2,985	1945			4,438
1936	• • •		1,624	1946		• • •	4,687
				1947	• • •	• • •	3,337

TOTAL 42,520

#### Tuberculosis.

366 cases of pulmonary and 56 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified or re-notified in the city during 1947, of which 223 pulmonary and 22 non-pulmonary were males, and 143 pulmonary and 34 non-pulmonary were females. The comparable total figures for the previous year were 294 and 42 respectively, and for the last pre-war year (1938) 231 and 67 respectively. The number of Coventry patients who at 31st December, 1947, were awaiting admission to Hertford Hill Sanatorium for treatment was 93, of which 42 were males and 51 were females.

## Mass Radiography.

The unit working throughout the Coventry and Warwickshire Local Authorities' areas was responsible for a total of 9,035 examinations in respect of Coventry citizens. Of this latter figure 37 were subsequently found to be actively infected with pulmonary tuberculosis.

## Home Visiting.

The tuberculosis visitor made 2,178 domiciliary visitations to newly notified patients in the city and, in addition to offering advice to these cases and actively co-operating when possible with the staff at the Tuberculosis Dispensary concerning the welfare of Coventry patients, she also reported frequently on the home conditions of patients. Thus, by supplementing the informative housing reports regularly supplied by the sanitary inspectorate, many recommendations for priority housing have been made to the Housing Department for tuberculous patients during the year: the consideration afforded by that department has been much appreciated, in view of the many difficulties it has obviously had to contend with in the allocation of available houses generally.

During the year there were 69 Coventry residents who applied for tuberculosis allowances and of these, 25 were granted.

#### Venereal Diseases.

During 1946 the peak year of incidence, there were 1,470 new cases who attended the treatment centre and it is gratifying to report a considerable decrease in the equivalent figure for 1947, which was 1,190. Of the latter number no less than 711 were found to be non-venereal after routine testing. Further details of the treatment afforded to Coventry patients at the Local Authority's treatment centre at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital are given in the appended table on page 52.

The work of the venereal diseases social worker continues quietly and efficiently and during the year this officer made some 257 visits or revisits to patients who had defaulted at the treatment centre; she was also instrumental in persuading sufferers or "contacts" to make use of the clinic facilities which are provided for their advantage.

## Maternity and Child Welfare.

There was a total of 63,532 attendances at the 18 welfare elinics throughout the City during the year (1946-65,079), while those at the 7 ante-natal clinics reached 12,186, as compared with 11,489 during the preceding year, i.e. an increase of 697. It is to be noted that the corresponding figure for 1945 was at 8,283, and this affords some idea of the increasing popularity of the service, but at the same time tends to lay further stress upon the desirability of having adequate facilities available in this City to deal with those cases needing hospitalisation. There were 25 maternity beds available at Gulson Road Municipal Hospital in 1947 and the number of births registered during the year 928 (1946-1,066). A further 25 beds at Allesley House annexe catered for mothers who were convalescing from their recent confinements. The Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital had a further 25 maternity beds and, of these, 6 were available for the municipal service when required.

The municipal domiciliary midwifery service, in which 41 midwives were occupied during 1947, dealt with 2,922 cases, an increase of 515 over the preceding year. The majority of midwives are certified as proficient in the use of gas and air analgesia, and, generally speaking, use the apparatus whenever desirable. There were 5,643 births registered in the City during 1947, as compared with 5,225 during the preceding year, and the former figure is the highest ever recorded in Coventry.

In addition to the foregoing hospital and domiciliary midwifery services, the following nursing homes were on the register in 1947. (The first figure in brackets denotes the number of maternity beds registered with the Local Authority and the second figure, the number of births occurring in the particular liome during 1947).

Hollies Nursing Home, 7, Park Road	•••	(7: 168)
Sunnyside Nursing Home, 63, St. Nicholas Street	•••	(9: 227)
Laurels Nursing Home, 3, Middleborough Road	•••	(6: 96)
Bassett Nursing Home, 2, Bassett Road	• • •	(5: 114)
Beechurst Nutsing Home, Stoke Green		(2: 34)
Grenville Nursing Home, 21, Grenville Avenue		(2: 3)

#### Care of Premature Infants.

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 20/44, routine arrangements were made in this connection and have continued to operate as follows:—

The notification of all infants under  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. at birth.

The availability of four premature baby sets, consisting of Treasure cot fitted with pockets for hot water bottles, rubber hot water bottles, mackintosh-covered flock pillow, two Gamgee sheets (for use by the Municipal Midwives).

Each midwife is supplied with two Gamgee sheets and a maternity outfit for special use.

Oxygen supplies are available at the Health Department for any doctor or midwife.

Special carry cots are available at the Ambulance Station and are transported to houses as required.

The service of a consultant pædiatrician are available to any medical practitioner in the City on request.

During 1947 the work done in connection with premature babies is shown in the following table:—

- 1. The number of premature babies notified was 303.
- 2. Of these, 160 were born at home and 143 in hospital.
- 3. Of those born at home (160), 9 died in the first 24 hours and 150 were alive at the expiration of one month.
- 4. Of those born in hospital (143), 6 died in the first 24 hours and 134 were alive at the expiration of one month.

## Care of Illegitimate Children.

In accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 2866, the names of all unmarried mothers attending ante-natal clinics or calling in a municipal midwife are notified to the Health Depart-

ment. The Child Protection Health Visitor visits all such cases and also visits the hospitals weekly to follow up emergency cases. She makes arrangements, where necessary, for the care of mother and baby on discharge from the hospital. Eleven expectant mothers were sent to special homes by the Council for their confinements during 1947.

#### Home Help Service.

This service, which was inaugurated in Coventry in 1945, continues from strength to strength and has performed sterling work in tending to the domestic needs of harassed enquirers either in the sphere of midwifery or in that of sickness and old age.

During the year under review there were some 365 cases dealt with by 39 home helps. There is ample evidence to suggest that this popular service may extend quite appreciably as time goes on.

#### Sick Room Appliances.

A stock of sick-room appliances is maintained at the Central Infant Welfare Centre. During the year, 421 appliances were loaned out to the public.

#### Day Nurseries.

There are still nine day nurseries in Coventry and these are persistently "working to capacity audiences." There is little doubt but that this service meets a distinct need in this highly industralised city, and, during the year, there were always sizeable lists of children awaiting their turn for admission to such of those places as fell vacant in the respective nurseries from time to time.

In 1947 there were 447 children on the nursery registers and they accounted for 81,378 attendances during the year.

Work on the new Foleshill Day Nursery was well advanced by the turn of the year and its opening was confidently expected in the early part of 1948. (N.B.—It can now be recorded that the opening ceremony took place on 17th July, 1948, and one can well imagine that this "semi-permanent" nursery building must be one of the best of its type in the country at the present time: it is a big advance on the standard type of war-time day nursery).

## Residential Nursery Accommodation.

During the year a limited number of places were available in the nurseries maintained by the Social Welfare Department to children recommended for short-stay periods by the Health Department. Admissions were as follows:—

Keresley Manor Residential Nursery ... 84
Stoke House Receiving Home ... 43

## The Work of the Municipal General Hospital.

I am indebted to the Medical Superintendent—Dr. A. Seddon—for the following report:—

During 1947 the hospital continued to admit urgent and emergency cases. These comprise the majority of admissions.

The increase in the number of operations, the number of attendances in the Casualty Ward (which is never closed) and in the out-patient department, together with the large increase in the work of the X-ray Department, reflect the change in the work the hospital is now doing compared to that of pre-war years.

The work is of an exacting nature—the hospital is busy, with large and quick "turnover." The work is still carried out under difficulties left over from the war period. When various suggestions as outlined below can be proceeded with the conditions will be improved. It has been financially impossible to proceed with some of these plans, but it is hoped that permission will soon be given to carry on with them. Also the opening of the children's ward\*, which is probable early in the New Year, and the engagement of a pædiatrician† will be most valuable.

The schemes referred to are:-

A lift to service Cleaver and Allen wards.

X-ray Department—provision of waiting room and new dark room, etc.

Stores and Offices.

Casualty Ward—side ward to be converted into a second operating theatre.

The new out-patient and physiotherapy departments are nearing completion and will be in use early in the New Year.

Additional consulting staff was appointed as from 1st July, 1947, composed of the following specialists:—

Dr. J. C. Heather—Physician.

Dr. A. J. Watson-Traumatic Surgeon.

Mr. H. R. Duval-Obstetrician.

Dr. J. E. Glasgow, Radiologist.

Mr. T. H. Berrill continues as General Surgeon and Dr. Edmundson as Assistant.

<sup>\*</sup> This ward was opened in December, 1947

<sup>+</sup> A pædiatrician was appointed in December, 1947

Mr. C. L. Harris, L.D.S., attends regularly as Hospital Dentist.

X-ray Department. Mr. Murphy is in charge of a very busy department. In addition to an annexe, another new X-ray plant is required to cope with the increasing work. Photographic work, including prints and lantern slides for nurses' lectures, is expertly done by Mr. Murphy. The epidiascope has proved invaluable to lecturers. The student nurses and student midwives find that lectures illustrated by epidiascope are most helpful.

It is hoped that in the New Year an electro-cardiograph‡ will be purchased.

All members of the staff deserve thanks for good work done and for their admirable esprit de corps.

## Statistics for 1947.

No. of par	tients admitted				4,147
No. of bir	ths in hospital				928
No. of dis	charges and tra	insfers			4,896
No. of dea	aths occurring				338
No. of par	tients remaining	in at y	ear-end		224
No. of pa	tient days			•••	78,598
Average d	luration of stay				15 days
No. of ou	t-patients				1,895
No. of ca	sualties				10,945
No. of ou	t-patient attenda	ances			17,920
No. of ca	sualty attendance	es			18,450
		LEY HOU			
	dmissions (trans	sfers fro	m Munic	cipal	
Hospi	ital:—				
N	Mothers				624
E	Babies	•••	•••		619
	AT.T.FQ	LEY HAI	т.		
No. of a	dmissions (tran	sters tro	m Munic	cipal	

## City Ambulance Service.

Hospital)

This service, which was previously accommodated under difficult conditions at Wheatley Street Schools was, with the much appreciated co-operation of the Gas Engineer and Manager, able to move to more suitable depôt accommodation in Abbotts Lane as a further temporary expedient pending the eventual fulfilment of co-ordinated arrangements with the Hospital Saturday Fund at their Swanswell Terrace Depôt.

. . .

657

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<sup>†</sup> An electro-cardiograph has been supplied

The number of personnel available to the City Ambulance Service during the year was 34, and consisted of the Superintendent, together with 3 shift leaders and a further 24 men and 6 women.

The available vehicles numbered six ambulances, one car for sitting cases, and one utility vehicle.

The number of cases dealt with by the City Ambulance Service during the year was 9,740.

#### City Isolation Hospital.

I am indebted to Dr. J. J. Galpine, Medical Superintendent of the City Isolation Hospital, for the following report upon that hospital's activities during the year 1947:—

"The outstanding epidemiological event was, of course, the incidence of poliomyelitis. The poliomyelitis cases were notable for the high incidence of non-paralytic cases and the comparatively high proportion of adolescents and adults. The only death was due to bulbar involvement and respiratory failure. Another bulbar case—following tonsillectomy, but the only case showing such a sequence in this district that I know of—nearly died, but after a very stormy passage (involving use of the mechanical respirator) just made the grade and finally recovered well.

Another matter worthy of note is the number of infants we admit with the diarrhoa and vomiting syndrome. A variable number of these on examination prove to have upper respiratory infection, often with otitis media and even involvement of the mastoid antrum with or without necrosis of bone. Whether this—in the cases where such infection is present—is causal (and the diarrhoa and vomiting therefore wholly parenteral) or whether there is a primary internal infection of undetermined actiology with superimposed ear infection seems as yet undecided and argument sometimes waxes hot between the opposed views. In any case ear infection, if present, requires treating. Nursing of sick babies is an exacting occupation and our policy is not to overload our baby accommodation and thus risk a breakdown in nursing attention. This sometimes involves refusing admission to a sick baby, but it is better to do this than to jeopardise the nursing of other sick infants already under treatment.

Scarlet fever, or perhaps more correctly, the scarlatinal syndrome, remains on the whole a mild disease, and our policy is not to admit unless imperative for reasons of severity of illness or complications. Scarlet fever in general has probably no greater claim to hospitalisation than other acute (hæmolytic-streptococcal) upper respiratory infections without a rash.

Diphtheria is much reduced in numbers, though an occasional severe case has occurred in 1947.

Broadly speaking, our primary function now is the nursing and treatment of selected cases of a variety of infections rather than the wholesale isolation of numbers of the same infection. This implies a need for the maximum amount of chamber (cubicle) accommodation, each room containing one or two beds. We are short of cubicles at present, but I am hopeful that the scheme for converting an open ward into cubicles will be implemented before long to the great benefit of this hospital's efficiency and usefulness."

#### Statistics for 1947.

Stat	(12	.165	101	JUXI.		0
Number of patients treated	d in	1947		•••	•••	879
,, admitted from out	tside	the (	City	•••	•••	45
"Ednatha				•••	•••	
,, or deaths .			•••			
CASES ADMITTED TO	0 15	OT, A'	MOL	HOSPITAL D	URING 19	47.
				ute mastoiditis		0
Soarlet fever		$\frac{167}{124}$		rush	• •	2
Gastro-enteritis		124 $125$		ute laryngitis	••	$\ddot{\cdot}$ $\ddot{2}$
Diphtheria		48		eess of neek	••	$\stackrel{\cdot \cdot \cdot}{_{\cdot \cdot \cdot}}$ $\stackrel{-}{_{2}}$
Acute anterior poliomyclitis	• •	47		phoid earriers		$\ddot{\cdot}$ 2
Admitted as meningitis Measles	• •	39		neephalitis		$\frac{1}{1}$ 2
Meastes	• •	39		rmatitis		$\ddot{\cdot}$ 2
Whooping eough	• •	29		sentery		2
Puerperal pyrexia	• •	23		onehitis		2
Rubella		20	1	neents angina	••	2
Baby with mother	• •	19	Ae	ute spasmodie		$^{2}$
Acute tonsillitis		19		eo-natal sepsis		$\sim$ 2
Meningoeoceal meningitis		19		easles with who	cping eoug	h 2
Measles and broneho pneumo		17		11 17/1		. 2
Typhoid fever		1.1	l W	hooping cough	and pneumo	nia 2
Chicken pox		10	Go	norrhœa		2
Erysipelas		10	Po	st measles enca	phalitis	1
Pemphigus neonatorum		10	Se	ptie abortion	· •	1
Mother with baby		9	P.	U.O		2
T.B. Meningitis		9		st lumbar pune		ehe 1
Observation		8		fective hepatiti		2
Ophthalmie neonatorum		6		andular fever		1
Parotitis		4		easles with app		1
Impetigo		4		ıb-aeute rheum:		1
Influenza		3		iieken-pox and		1
Acute pharyngitis		3		senical dermat		1
Stomatitis		3		eeding tooth so		1
Laryngeal diphtheria		3	Ac	ute pleurisy	• •	1
Broncho-pneumonia	• •	3	Ae	eute sinusitis	• •	1
Di	EAT.	HS D	URIN	G 1947.		
Gastro enteritis		15	W	hooping cough		
T.B. meningitis		8		pneumouia, o	eon <mark>vulsion</mark> s	1
Mastoiditis		7	M	easles, bronch	o-pneumoni	a
Whooping cough and bron	ieho			and otitis me	edia	1
pneumonia		7		psis neonatorui		1
Broneho-pneumonia		5		rebral hæmorrl		1
Aeute pneumonia		3	T.	B. meningitis	and milia:	ry
Meningoeoceal meningitis		3		T.B.		1
Pharyngeal diphtheria		2	Bı	coneho-pneumo	nia and	
Congenital syphilis		2		mongolism		1
Typhoid fever	• •	1	Ac	cute heart fail		to
Amœbic dysentery	• •	1	1	whooping cou	_	1
Prematurity	• •	1		ephroblastoma	1: 1:4: -	1
Puerperal septicæmia	• •	1	Ac	sute anterior po	nomyentis	1
Infantile marasmus	• •	1				

#### Mental Health.

As from May 1st, 1947, a separate section known as the Mental Welfare Section was inaugurated in the Health Department for administrative convenience. All mental deficiency and mental treatment duties were integrated in this section. A senior clerk was appointed to take charge and two other clerks were allocated to the section.

At a later stage the work in connection with the Blind Persons Acts, 1920 and 1938, was concentrated in this section of the department and the Blind Home Teacher was transferred there from the Coventry Voluntary Association for the Blind.

All work in connection with blind home workers, the unemployable blind and general welfare of the blind was centralised in the department during the course of the year.

## Mental Deficiency Acts.

Table shewing Classification of all Mental Defectives on Register at 1st January, 1948, and how dealt with.

Classification.		In Institutions.		Under Guardianship.		Under supervision in own homes.		Grand Totals.					
		М.	F.	Total	1	F.	Total		F.		М.	F.	Total
Feeble-minded	• •	62	70	132	5	7	12	<b>1</b> 41	123	264	208	200	408
Imbeciles		33	30	63	3	6	9	48	35	83	84	71	155
Idiots		9	6	15	1	1	2	6	3	9	16	10	26
Moral Imbecites		1	1	2							1	1	2
TOTALS		105	107	212	8	14	23	195	161	356	3 <b>09</b>	282	591

Totals do not include 26-(8 males, 18 females) on licence from Institutions.

## Mental Treatment Acts, 1930.

Under this Act treatment in a mental hospital or an institution is available without prior certification to persons of unsound mind who are accepted as voluntary applicants for treatment, or for whom temporary treatment is recommended by their medical advisers.

During 1947 the facilities under this Act were utilised as follows:—

1—No. of patients in Central Hospital, Hatton, under this Act on Jan. 18t, 1947	Voluntary Temporary	
2—No. of patients admitted during 1947	Voluntary Temporary	241 4
3No. of patients discharged or died	Voluntary Temporary	
4—No. of patients remaining in Hospital at 31st December, 1947	Voluntary Temporary	

Of the 245 patients admitted in the year, 30 had previously received treatment in a mental hospital. The average length of stay in hospital of the 189 discharges or deaths was 60 days.

#### Blind Persons Act.

Age periods of Registered Blind Persons.

	Male	Female	Total
Age Period 0— 1	_		_
1 5	2	_	2
5—16	9	4	13
16—91	4	2	6
91-40	20	14	34
40—50	9	8	17
50-65	31	22	53
65 _70	15	27	42
70 & over	55	86	141
,, ,, 70 & over ,, Unknown	2	1	3
TOTAL	147	164	311

#### Ages at which Blindness occurred.

		Male	Female	Tota
Age P	eriod 0— 1	17	11	28
,,	,, 1 5	2	4	6
,,	,, 5—10	7	3	10
17	, 10—20	7	6	13
1)	,, 2030	16	7	23
,,	,, 30-40	8	10	18
,,	., 40—50	17	10	27
,,	,, 50—60	18	20	38
, ,	,, 60—70	25	47	72
,,	,, 70 & over	27	45	72
	Juknown	3	1	4
	TOTAL	147	164	811

## Housing.

The year under review has seen no diminution in the spate of applicants requesting housing accommodation and priority on account of sanitary circumstances or on medical grounds. All enquiries have been fully dealt with and reported upon, either by the district inspectors and/or health visitors in the first instance. Further appropriate action has been taken by these officers and other departmental staff, where necessary, either to remedy existing defects, assist through the related social services, or to gain fully comprehensive information prior to application being made to the Housing Department for consideration in respect of housing needs and priorities.

The housing superintendent has kindly supplied the following data in respect of housing during 1947:—

Number of applicants on waiting list, 1st April,	
1947	10,776
Number of applicants on waiting list, aist	,//
March, 1948	13,640
Number of families housed during the year	23,040
ended 31st March, 1948	687
Number of houses erected during the year	
ended 31st March, 1948:—	
Permanent houses	341
Prefabricated houses	126
Number of houses voluntarily closed	20
Number demolished	
	15
Number demolished due to extensive damage	
during the war by enemy action	147

## Public Water Supply.

I am indebted to the Water Engineer and Manager for the following information as to the City's water supply:—

Houses with water supply laid in Houses supplied by standpipe or similar means	67,116 1,220
Total houses	68,336
Population supplied direct Population obtaining mains supply by stand-	242,960
pipe or other means (not direct)	4,416
Total population supplied	247,376

The supply has been satisfactory (a) in quality, and (b) in quantity for essential purposes. Legislation during the past year has given Coventry powers to abstract additional water from the River Avon, and an order of the Minister of Health has made adjustments in Birmingham's compensation water commitments in the Wye Valley, which secure to Coventry an additional supply of one million gallons per day from Birmingham in emergency.

The appendix given below contains information as to the frequency of bacteriological and chemical examinations of water from the various sources of supply.

The waters are not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

No special action has been necessary to meet any contamination of underground sources of supply. Chlorinating equipment is installed at all Pumping Stations for emergency use. The pumping of water into supply from the Ryton Waterworks has been suspended at periods when conditions in the River Avon made treatment particularly difficult.

## Chemical and Bacteriological Analyses.

Samples from Frequency of Laboratory Examination Bacteriological All underground Twice weekly Undertaking's Examinations supplies own Laboratory Fortnightly Coventry Joint Laboratory Monthly Birmingham University Daily As above Ryton Fortnightly Waterworks Monthly Distribution 6 samples Undertaking's System each week own Laboratory All underground Fortnightly Coventry Chemical Full chemical supplies Laboratory Examinations and mineral periodically Undertaking's Laborator, Ryton Partial analysis Undertaking's Waterworks daily own Laboratory Full analysis weekly Full chemical and Bacteriological analyses 1 2 at various stages of treatment

# Sanitary Inspection of the Area, Supervision of Food Supplies, Factory Act, 1937, etc.

monthly

Fortnightly

Coventry Laboratory

The following information as to the work carried out during 1947 by the Sanitary Inspectorate is submitted by the Chief Sanitary Inspector:—

#### SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

That portion of the work of the Health Department connected with nuisances in and around dwellings and with property improvements can best be set out in tabular form. The figures in relation to these matters for the year are as follows:—

Drainage and Pavement.	1946.	1947.
Drains opened and cleansed from obstruction	1690	1913
Drains provided with efficient traps New Drains, inspection and intercepting chambers	25	.30
provided	72	45
Drains relaid		, <b>9</b> 8
Soil pipes and ventilating shafts improved or repaired		`46
Rain water pipes disconnected from the sewer	3	I
Courts and back yards paved and repaired Sink drains disconnected from the sewer	45	21
Sink drains disconnected from the sewer	3	3
DWELLINGS.		
Floors of dwellings relaid or repaired	431	367
Dilapidated walls and ceilings repaired	901	1158
Damp walls—Damp courses inserted Repointed or cement rendered	21 81	12 124
Roofs repaired and made weatherproof	655	895
Dangerous stairs repaired	30	28
Additional windows provided and others repaired and	3-	
made to open	245	293
Defective guttering repaired	311	424
Houses provided with food stores		_
Existing pantries provided with external ventilation		
Sculleries provided or reconstructed or enlarged	_	_
Wash houses provided		_
New sinks provided	23	15
Foul cellars cleansed and defects in drains remedied	130	32 29
Houses limewashed and cleansed		23
Houses cleansed after infectious disease		10
Verminous houses and furniture disinfested	184	144
Cases of overcrowding remedied	5	60
WATER CLOSETS AND URINALS.		
Additional water closets provided		2
Water closets reconstructed Water closets repaired and limewashed		10
Water closets repaired and limewashed Water closets provided with new pedestals		74 278
Water closet pans replaced with pedestals	0 -	90
Defective joints in flush pipes repaired	.66	207
Foul water closet basins and traps cleansed		19
Defective water closet cisterns repaired	391	230
New flushing cisterns provided	44	76
Urinals cleansed and reconstructed	. 1	7
Urinals abolished	_	
PRIVIES, CESSPOOLS, ASHPITS AND DUSTBINS.		
Cesspools abolished	. 54	7
Offensive privies or pail closets converted into water	•	
closets	12	15
New water closets erected in place of above	12	3
Offensive ashpits abolished		
Sanitary dustbins provided in place of above	_	_
Other houses provided with sanitary dustbins	692	568
		D

Various:			1946.	1947.
Smoke nuisances dealt with			* 30	8
Nuisances from animals kept, abated			15	23
Offensive accumulations removed			410	24()
Courts and back yards cleansed by tenants			50	13
Gipsy tents and caravans removed	• • •		33	141
Cowshed improvements	•••		4 8	2
Dairies reconstructed or improved	• • •			3
Water supply—additional taps provided	• • •	• • •	8	9
Polluted wells dispensed with	• • •	• • •	7	3
Town water supplied in place of well water		• • •	18	3
Offensive ditches cleansed	• • •	• • •	17	10
Miscellaneous	• • •	• • •	836	1116
Improvements effected at factories		• • •	4	2
Improvements effected at shops and food p	oremis	ses	10	10
Bombed sites cleared			60	43
Drains sealed on bombed sites	• • •	•••	10	3
			8275	9005

	23	
Totals.	16,915 1,990 1,990 1,248 9,031 4,504 3,507 666 41 1,42 1,528 843 1,528 843 1,528 5,972 5,972 5,972 5,972 11,710 11,710 149 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132 132	92,082
1947	1913 30 45 34 47 1525 895 424 23 10 115 368 368 368 239 239 21 239 239 249 231 249 249 2431	9,005
1946	1690 25 72 3 136 1332 655 311 20 	8,275
1945	2014 53 12 716 467 200 15 4 4 7 7 7 7 7 55 163 33 27 27 7 580 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83 83	7,479
1944	2037 75 75 112 499 305 151 21 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	7,513
1943	2362 23 23 156 209 101 101 19 105 47 47 361 551 12 2005	9,528
1942	2214 29 294 294 117 64 64 64 64 64 1114 378 364 4730	12,381
1941	1890 270 270 23 43 28 92 43 28 92 11 11 119 23 1807 5 2581	7,365
1940	1277 222 177 1880 602 468 1435 1435 103 81 94 633 619 619 619 619 7	7,874
1939	880 132 325 325 337 1979 833 433 144 67 95 67 95 685 1 1 16 227 48 114 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	11,231
1938	638 271 523 523 523 529 1979 136 290 136 262 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87 87	11,431
	drains opened and cleansed from obstruction  drains provided with efficient traps  sink drains provided to premises  new sinks provided and others repaired  floors and walls of houses repaired  noofs of houses repaired and made weatherproof defective spouts repaired  houses limewashed and cleansed  houses cleansed after infectious disease  offensive privies or pail closets converted into water closets  new water closets erected in place of above  additional new water closets provided  water closets provided with new cisterns  foul water closet drains cleansed  additional new water closet sprovided  water closets provided with new cisterns  " " pedestal pans  defective water closet cisterns, etc., repaired  offensive ashpits abolished  " to other premises  urinals cleansed, repaired and reconstructed  courts and backyards paved and repaired  nuisances from animals kept, abated  smoke nuisances dealt with  cases of overcrowding dealt with  vent and soil pipes removed or replaced and miscellaneous sanitary improvements effected	

24

Summary of other Miscellaneous Work

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

7	0				9		0	9		± .	
1947	41309	207	560	3950			2180	2216		+C11	-
1946	41747	260	437	3965	9	!	2145	2163	C L	CCOT	1
1945	39009	259	691	3428		1	2118	2016	0001	7771	1
1944	44572	353	1052	2725			2118	3622	, r	1330	
1943	++861	437	2073	2769	က	ı	2165	2275	1	2/07	
1942	58086	368	620	2354	2	<b>O</b> .	2210	2077	454)	307	
1941	45088	178	291	2444			2738	826	719	125	
1940	36719	348	720	2364		. 1	2541	2796	399	241	1
1939	44328	562	1012	3747	F	.   -	2047	3083	281	178	
1938	44211	783	899	4153	9	4	1403	1717	208	22	1052
	:	:	:	nuisancės 	close	with	:	:	:	:	:
	:	:	<b>:</b>	nuisa		апсе	:	:	:	:	:
	No. of visits and revisits to premises	drains tested	visits respecting infectious diseases	notices issued for abatement of including informal and statutory	statutory notices not complied with at the of the year	summonses issued for nou-compliance notices served to abate nuisances	registered premises under supervision	visits paid to registered premises	references to City Engineer	references to Water Manager	references to Education Department
	o. of	,, d	,, v	n "	" st	", SI	,, re	", vi	, re	, re	
	Z							•	•	•	

## Sanitary Provision and Refuse Disposal.

The estimated number of sanitary conveniences existing at the close of the year is shown below:—

	December, 1946.	December, 1947.
Number of water closets in houses, institutions, schools, factories and		
work-places in the City	86,713	88,088
Number of privy middens	86	86
", ", pail closets	543	505
,, ,, ash pits	22	22
,, ,, cesspools	463	456

Refuse collection and disposal are carried out under the direction of the City Engineer. Most of the refuse, about three-quarters, is disposed of by controlled tipping, the remainder is destroyed by incineration at the City's refuse destructor.

The quantity collected during the year was 52,084 tons. Of this, 17,219 tons was destroyed at the refuse destructor and the remainder, 34,865 tons, was disposed of by controlled tipping.

The provision of "D" type galvanised iron dustbins for the reception of refuse is enforced; there are, however, still 22 ashpits in the City.

Eighteen pail closets and seven cesspools were abolished in the Binley area, where the branch sewer was extended about 12 months ago; nearly the whole of this area is now connected up with the sewer; a few pail closets still remain but the work of converting them to water closets is still proceeding.

The laying of the branch sewer in the Walsgrave area is now in progress and it is anticipated that the work of the conversion of pail closets into water closets, the redrainage of all properties and the abolition of cesspools in the Walsgrave area will be commenced in earnest during the coming year.

## Complaints, Nuisances and Housing Defects.

The number of complaints, including complaints respecting nuisances, housing defects and overcrowding, food complaints, etc., received during the year exceeded the previous year's record of 7,622 by 1,142.

The majority of the complaints received were in connection with overcrowding, nuisances and sanitary defects.

## Overcrowding and Re-housing.

In instances of alleged overcrowding, the Inspector's reports of the most acute cases are referred to the Housing Department for consideration by the Housing Committee with a view to priority being given in the allocation of a Corporation house. Particulars as to the number of houses erected during the year, number of families re-housed, and number of applicants on waiting list, are set out under the heading "Housing" (vide page 19).

The acute position still existing with regard to the supply of building materials and suitable labour is holding up the work of house building and is also rendering the work of maintenance and repair of existing houses very difficult. In order to reserve material for house building, the work of complete reconditioning and improving the amenities at existing houses is also held up, only essential repairs being possible.

#### Drainage, Abolition of Cesspools, etc.

The residents in the areas which were added to the city in 1932, including Binley, Walsgrave, Willenhall and Wyken, are now reaping the benefits and advantages which have accrued as a result of the annexation. The redrainage of the Binley, Wyken and Willenhall areas is now practically complete. With the exception of one or two isolated cases, all pail closets and cesspools have been abolished and it has been possible to dispense with no less than twelve small sewage disposal plants and connect the outfall to the Sowe Valley Sewer. The branch sewers in the Walsgrave area are under construction, and it will be possible in the early part of the coming year to commence the work of redrainage, abolition of cesspools, etc., in this district.

#### Verminous Premises.

Where houses are found to be verminous, in most instances tenants are assisted in the eradication of the vermin by verminous rooms being sprayed or fumigated with an insecticide.

During the war the insecticides D.D.T. and Gammexane were used extensively in the services and found to be most effective. These insecticides are now being extensively used for disinfestation of dwellings and this has been found more efficacious and less dangerous than disinfestation by cyanide gas.

The introduction of D.D.T. improves the killing powers and has a residual insecticidal effect which will continue to destroy flies, for instance, for several months.

#### SOWE VALLEY SEWER.

## Binley.

With the exception of a comparatively short extension of the branch sewer in Brandon Road, the sewerage of this area is now completed.

Further connections to the sewer have been made during the year in Clifford Bridge and Brinklow Roads.

#### Walsgrave.

Good progress has been made during the year with the sewer extensions in Anstey Road, Hall Lane, School House Lane and through agricultural land towards Henley Road.

It is anticipated that the work of providing new drainage systems to properties and the abolition of pail closets and cesspools in this area will commence in the new year.

# SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES. Food Inspection.

In view of the increase in the incidence of bacterial food poisoning and bacillary dysentery during the war and post-war years, the Ministry of Health called upon Local Authorities to co-operate with the Council for Health Education in combating this menace and at the close of the year negotiations were in progress with the Regional Officer of the Council for a series of lectures to be given to personnel engaged in the handling of food, at canteens, eafés, and restaurants in the city.

During the year the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment, Etc.) Regulations came into operation, requiring that the ingredients of ice-cream shall be heat-treated prior to sale, and introducing methods of testing the bacterial cleanliness of this product.

#### PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

Summary of Inspections of Carcases and Organs of Animals Slaughtered. Table 1.

		Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number slaugh	ntered	7075	5125	6449	36811	306
Number inspec	ted	7075	5125	6149	36811	306
	Whole carcases unfit	10	<b>5</b> 3	77	112	10
Diseases and conditions.	Carcases in which organs or part carcases unfit	1516	845	89	2325	62
other than tuberculosis	Percentage affected of number inspected	21.57	17.52	2.57	6.62	23,53
	Whole carcase unfit	23	117	12		_
Tuberculosis	Carcases in which organs or part carcases unfit	866	2236	5		15
	Percentage affected of number inspected	12.56	45.91	.26	-	4.9

Notes. -(1) All female bovines which have calved are classified as cows.

<sup>(2)</sup> Carcases affected with tuberculosis and some other disease or condition are classified as carcases affected with tuberculosis only.

TABLE 2.

Organs and Tissues collected for Pharmaceutical Processing.

(Not previously collected No. of Lungs 5,039 Number of Pituitaries 9,557 Others, 6 tons 17 cwts. 2 grs. 3 lbs. Prostates 77.3 5 Orchitics  $132\frac{1}{4}$ 332 52 Ovaries  $24\frac{1}{2}$ 122 Suprarenals  $516\frac{1}{2}$ Thyroids  $299\frac{1}{2}$ 547 Pancreas 5,730 236 2,882 41 Spinal Cords 4,303 Livers 646 42,124 Weight in Lbs. Sh eep Cattle Calves Pigs

Total Weight:- Livers, 19 tons 1 cwt. 3 grs. 14 lbs.

## Total weight of Meat and Offal from all sources found unfit.

TABLE 3.

			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Tuberculosis	• •		. 90	5	0	14
Other discases	••	• •	62	9	1	101
Total			152	14	1	241

# Summary of Inspections carried out by the Meat Inspectors during 1947.

Ante and post-mortem examinations of animals slaughtered at the abattoir		55766					
Post-mortem inspections of animals which died in transit or in lairages		9					
Inspections of carcases slaughtered other than at abattoir		1797					
Re-inspections of home-killed meat		11					
Detailed inspections of imported meat		5031					
Inspections of canned meat		1572					
Inspections of food other than meat		3					
Identification of tissues at request of enforcement officers		5					
Inspections of Fatstock Collecting Centre	• •	50					
Inspections under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations 1924		2149					
(Mett Market: 303. Rail Depot: 3. Coldstores: 50. Transport: 1766. Shops: 27).							
Inspections under the Public Health Acts (Offensive Trades premises)							
(Tripecies: 107. By-products plant: 74. Hide Store: 39. Gut Stores: 36	5.)						
TOTAL	••	66649					

## Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.

The figures as to licensed slaughtermen in the City are as follows:—

New licences granted during 1947	 4
Total number in operation, December, 1947	 97
Number of licences renewed during 1947	 29

No contravention of the Act was observed during the year.

## Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

The slaughtering of all food animals in the City is carried out at the Public Abattoir; the meat is supplied not only to butchers within the City but to those in neighbouring districts. All the animals slaughtered are the property of the Minister of Food. They are slaughtered under the direction of a slaughterhouse Manager and allocated to the various retail butchers by the Area Meat Agent, both of whom are employed by the Minister of Food.

Inspections of butchers' shops and stores and of vehicles used for conveyance of meat are carried out as part of the routine work of the inspectorial staff and in this connection 2,373 inspections were made during the year.

#### Inspection of Food at Markets, Shops and Stores.

During the year, 3,789 inspections were made of markets, shops, stores and warehouses where food is stored, prepared or exposed for sale. Of this number, 1,563 visits were made for the purpose of examining food to ascertain its fitness or otherwise for human consumption.

#### Milk.

It is estimated that the amount of milk consumed daily in the City is approximately 23,000 gallons. This is made up as follows:—

Milk from farms in the City ... 2,000
Milk from farms within 25-30 miles radius ... 13,000
Milk obtained from distributing depôts ... 8,000

Of the 23,000 gallons, approximately 21,000 gallons, or 91 per cent. of the total supplies, are pasteurised or heat-treated, the remainder being raw milk; about 20 per cent. of this is either Accredited or Tuberculin Tested.

During the year the number of complaints respecting the quality of the milk have been few.

Occasionally complaints are received respecting dirty bottles and all cases have been investigated and the vendors cautioned.

## Milk Samples for Tubercle Bacilli.

During the year, 31 samples of milk were submitted for laboratory examination for the presence of tubercle bacilli.

All the samples except one were reported to be free from tubercle bacilli.

## Purveyors of Milk.

No. or retail purveyors selling loose milk within the City:—	1947.
(a) Residing in the City	<b>9</b> 9
(b) Residing outside the City	44
No. of retail purveyors selling bottled milk only. (Residing in the City)	383
No. of wholesale traders and producers within the City	16

During the year, 414 inspections were made of dairies, milk shops and milk vehicles.

#### Ice Cream.

During the year, 134 samples were obtained from shops and cafés in the City.

Until the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947, came into force, the samples were submitted to the coliform test and for bacterial count.

Of the 21 samples submitted to these tests, 12 were satisfactory and 9 unsatisfactory.

The remaining 113 samples were submitted to the methylene blue reduction test as suggested under the new Regulations and these samples gave the results as set out below:—

Grade 1	 	 23 (Satisfactory).
Grade 2	 	 18 (Satisfactory).
Grade 3	 	 27 (Fair).
Grade 4	 	 45 (Unsatisfactory).

The number of samples that were unsatisfactory was high, but this can, to some extent, be accounted for by the fact that many manufacturers were unable to obtain suitable equipment and others were unfamiliar with methods of producing an article of food comparatively free from bacterial contamination.

All the persons from whom samples were obtained were visited and advised as to methods of production and sferilization of utensils.

The problem of getting the necessary machinery is still acute and supplies are well below the demand, so much so that the Ministry of Health have now extended the date by which all icecream manufacturers must have "coolers" for their product.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 14 OF THE ACT FOR THE MANUFACTURE, STORAGE OR SALE OF FOOD.

The number of registered premises under the Act is set out as follows:—

Number	of	premises	on register, January, 1947 46	5
,,	,,	,,	discontinued during the year	5
,.	,,	,,	added to register during the	
			year 40	0
"	,,	1)	on register, December, 1947 50	I
Number	of	inspection	ns during the year 139	3
Number	of	contraver	ntions observed	)

Particulars of premises registered at the close of the year:-

Premises	registered	for	the	manufacture and sale of ice cream	77
,,	,,	"	"	storage and sale of ice cream	135
,,	,,	,,	<b>,</b> ``	preparation or manufacture of pressed, potted or preserved meat, etc.	200
• 5	,,	,,	,,	manufacture of sausages only	89

During the course of inspection of these premises contraventions were observed in 10 instances. All these related to the unclean condition of the premises (walls, ceilings, floors, tables, etc.).

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The following tables are inserted in compliance with Section 128 of the Act.

TABLE I .- INSPECTION.

	Number on	Number of			
Premises.	Register.	Inspections	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted	
Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by the Local Authority		21	3	Nil.	
Factories not included in above in which Sec 7 is enforced by the Local Authority		96	19	Nil.	
Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)					
TOTAL	955	117	22	Nil.	

	Number of cases in which defects were found.				Number of
Particulars.		Remedied.	Referred To H.M. By H.M.		which prose- cutions were
	Found.			By H.M. Inspector	insmalance 1
Want of cleanliness (Sec. 1)					
Overorowding (Sec. 2)		••			
Unreasonable tempr. (Sec. 3)		••			
Inadequate ventilation (Sec. 4)				• •	
Ineffective drainage of floors (Sec. 6)					• •
Sanitary conveniences (Sec. 7)					
(a) Unsuitable or defective	11	10		11	
(b) Insufficient	6	6		2	
(c) Not separate for sexes	6	4		6	
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating					
to outwork)	••	••	2	••	••
Total	23	20	2	19	•

During the year six lists were received in accordance with Section 110 of the Act from firms employing outworkers.

These lists related to 10 outworkers employed by these firms; all were engaged in the making or altering of wearing apparel.

#### RODENT CONTROL.

RATS AND DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.
INFESTATION ORDER, 1943.

The work of Rodent Control has been continued during the year in accordance with the above act and directions issued by the Director of Infestation Control, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Particulars of the results of the survey of the City with regard to rat infestation in pursuance of the directions set out in circular N.S. 11 and 12, and the action taken by the Rodent Officer, Sanitary Inspectors and Rodent Operatives are set out below:—

Action taken by Inspectorial Staff.	
(1) No. of investigations made respecting rat-infested	
premises including food premises	507
(2) Visits and re-visits to premises known to be infested	433
(3) No. of premises where the Rodent Officer supervised the work of Rodent Operatives	244
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	244
(4) Instances where drains were tested in consequence of rat infestation	24
(5) Instances where rat-runs from defective drains were sealed and defects in drains remedied	14
(6) Cases where premises were made rat-proof	6
(7) No. of instances where infestation has been	
remedied by the removal of accumulations of	
debris, sealing of drains, etc	5
No. of cases dealt with and work carried out by depart- mental Rodent Operatives.	
No. of cases dealt with and work carried out by depart-	936
No. of cases dealt with and work carried out by departmental Rodent Operatives.  No. of complaints investigated and treated	936
No. of cases dealt with and work carried out by departmental Rodent Operatives.  No. of complaints investigated and treated	
No. of cases dealt with and work carried out by departmental Rodent Operatives.  No. of complaints investigated and treated  No. of premises surveyed: (1) Dwelling-houses (2) Business premises  No. found to be infested: (1) Dwelling-houses	936
No. of cases dealt with and work carried out by departmental Rodent Operatives.  No. of complaints investigated and treated  No. of premises surveyed: (1) Dwelling-houses (2) Business premises	936 38,005 2,816
No. of cases dealt with and work carried out by departmental Rodent Operatives.  No. of complaints investigated and treated  No. of premises surveyed: (1) Dwelling-houses (2) Business premises  No. found to be infested: (1) Dwelling-houses (2) Business Premises  No. of re-visits made for (1) Dwelling-houses	936 38,005 2,816 992
No. of cases dealt with and work carried out by departmental Rodent Operatives.  No. of complaints investigated and treated  No. of premises surveyed: (1) Dwelling-houses (2) Business premises  No. found to be infested: (1) Dwelling-houses (2) Business Premises	936 38,005 2,816 992 155
No. of cases dealt with and work carried out by departmental Rodent Operatives.  No. of complaints investigated and treated  No. of premises surveyed: (1) Dwelling-houses (2) Business premises  No. found to be infested: (1) Dwelling-houses (2) Business Premises  No. of re-visits made for (1) Dwelling-houses	936 38,005 2,816 992 155
No. of cases dealt with and work carried out by departmental Rodent Operatives.  No. of complaints investigated and treated  No. of premises surveyed: (1) Dwelling-houses (2) Business premises  No. found to be infested: (1) Dwelling-houses (2) Business Premises  No. of re-visits made for (1) Dwelling-houses pre-baiting, etc.: (2) Business premises	936 38,005 2,816 992 155 15,442 6,071
No. of cases dealt with and work carried out by departmental Rodent Operatives.  No. of complaints investigated and treated  No. of premises surveyed: (1) Dwelling-houses (2) Business premises  No. found to be infested: (1) Dwelling-houses (2) Business Premises  No. of re-visits made for (1) Dwelling-houses pre-baiting, etc.: (2) Business premises  No. of infestations treated	936 38,005 2,816 992 155 15,442 6,071 2,083 1,979
No. of cases dealt with and work carried out by departmental Rodent Operatives.  No. of complaints investigated and treated  No. of premises surveyed: (1) Dwelling-houses (2) Business premises  No. found to be infested: (1) Dwelling-houses (2) Business Premises  No. of re-visits made for (1) Dwelling-houses pre-baiting, etc.: (2) Business premises  No. of infestations treated  No. of infestations cleared	936 38,005 2,816 992 155 15,442 6,071 2,083
No. of cases dealt with and work carried out by departmental Rodent Operatives.  No. of complaints investigated and treated  No. of premises surveyed: (1) Dwelling-houses (2) Business premises  No. found to be infested: (1) Dwelling-houses (2) Business Premises  No. of re-visits made for (1) Dwelling-houses pre-baiting, etc.: (2) Business premises  No. of infestations treated  No. of poison baits laid	936 38,005 2,816 992 155 15,442 6,071 2,083 1,979 7,553

# CARAVANS, FAIRS AND CAMPING SITES. Caravans.

During the year, 497 inspections were made of caravans, and in 141 instances removals of vans were brought about from land which was considered unsuitable. Most of the caravans which come into the City are occupied and owned by members of the Showmen's Guild, who attend the fairs held in the City during the summer months; many of these showmen remain in the City during the winter.

#### Fairs.

All fairs held in the City are visited by members of the inspectorial staff. Attention is paid to the condition of the caravans attending these fairs, the temporary sanitary accommodation and refuse disposal.

A temporary water supply by means of stand-pipes is always laid on and arrangements made with the City Engineer's Department for the emptying of pail closets and dustbins. Where fairs are held on land owned by the Corporation, temporary sanitary conveniences are erected.

### Camping Sites.

There are no recognised camping sites in the city.

### SMOKE ABATEMENT.

The year marked a step further in the fight against atmospheric pollution when a survey was made of the central portion of the City to collect information required for the establishment of a "smokeless zone." A Clause in a Corporation Bill which it is proposed to lay before Parliament in the near future seeks to create a "smokeless zone" in the central area of the City; this area comprises most of the badly bombed portion and is about 30 acres in extent.

During the year under review thirty complaints were received concerning smoke emissions and 134 observations were made of chimneys.

The nuisance in the majority of cases was due, as previously stated, to careless stoking where the furnaces are hand-fired. Following representations made to the managements, smoke nuisances were abated in eight instances by more care being exercised in the methods of stoking.

### Public Relations.

The department is indebted to the Public Relations Officer for his welcome assistance in bringing to the notice of the press, on occasion, points which needed particular stressing in the interests of the general health of the public.

### Health Education.

The Local Health Authority continues to take a keen interest in the work of the Central Council for Health Education and to use their facilities widely, e.g., films, posters, literature, etc., have all been used to the great advantage of the community at large. During the year the Central Council have been most helpful in many respects, and co-operated closely with the Local Health Authority by arranging for a series of talks to employees of various industrial undertakings in this area on matters relating to public health and hygiene.

The medical staff of the Health Department have continued, insofar as they have been able, to offer their services for the purpose of educating various sections of the community on subjects coming within the field of public health in general.

### Food Safety.

During the year there have been several outbreaks of food poisoning or suspected food poisoning in the City and these have been promptly investigated and dealt with. One or two outbreaks were of exceptional interest, and that occurring in May, 1947, particularly so, in view of the suddenness of the outbreak, the severity of symptoms in those affected, and the relation to similar outbreaks occurring in other Local Authorities' areas at the same time.

The cause of this latter outbreak was due to a particular consignment of contaminated "liver luncheon sausage," and consumers were affected very acutely. Several cases showed alarming shock and collapse necessitating prompt hospital treatment. Fortunately no deaths occurred in Coventry from this outbreak, although a total of 113 persons was affected. The cause of the outbreak was traced to an operative working at a factory well outside the City area, who had infected the "sausage meat" by working with a septic hand.

This tends to lay stress upon those simple every-day commonsense precautions which, if taken by the community at large, would obviously eliminate such dangerous events from our lives.

Other less alarming outbreaks of somewhat different character occurred through contamination of other food commodities in canteens and elsewhere during the year.

### Anterior Poliomyelitis.

The following is a special report submitted to the Health Committee as to the cases of Anterior Poliomyelitis occurring in the City between 21st June and 25th November, 1947:—

"The abnormal number of cases occurring in Coventry during 1947 formed part of a nation-wide epidemic in which some 7,800 cases were notified throughout England and Wales, giving an incidence (notification) rate of 0.18 per 1,000 population, the previous highest in this country being 0.04 per 1,000 population in 1938. The first case to occur in Coventry was on 21st June, a male aged 31, and the last to occur was on 25th November, a male aged 28. During that period some 56 notifications were received, but subsequent clinical and laboratory examinations confirmed only 33. The cases showed no concentration in any particular parts of the City and appeared to have a completely unrelated "spreadover."

Following the first case above-mentioned, which may have been sporadic and possibly had no connection with subsequent major epidemiology, the following confirmed cases (month by month) were notified:—July, 2; August, 7; September, 8; October, 14; November, 1; which, with the one in July, provided 33 cases in all. Out of this total there was one death, in a

woman aged 30 years, who was admitted to hospital on the 3rd October with a very severe and advanced cerebral type of anterior poliomyelitis, and who died on the 5th October.

The following table gives details of the incidence in age groups:—

Incidence in age groups.	Male.	Female	Total.
0-1 years 1-5 years 5-10 years 10-15 years 15-20 years 20-30 years 30-40 years 40-60 years	5 5 1 1 3 1	2 4 3 1 5 2	7 9 4 1 6 5
	16	17	33

### Preventive measures taken in Coventry during the Epidemic.

- (a) Social.—Public advised through the press to avoid congregating in grossly overcrowded circumstances and to take every advantage of the prevailing fine weather and sunshine. General hygienic measures were also indicated. Public advised in cases of doubtful illness to call in their family doctor immediately.
- (b) General Practitioners.—All practitioners were circulated during the early phase of the disease and their close co-operation invited in general preventive measures.
  - (c) Hospitals.—(1) All cases removed to City Isolation Hospital.
    - (2) Co-operation with Regional Offices of the Ministry of Health to ensure availability of an adequate number of "iron lungs" in good working order.
    - (3) Arrangements made for orthopædic facilities to be conveniently available.
- (d) Day Nurseries.—Routine daily clinical inspection of all children. Doubtful cases isolated and excluded at once and parents advised to call in own doctor.
- (e) Swimming Baths.—It was considered inadvisable to close local swimming baths since it was thought preferable for children to bathe under optimum controlled conditions. Bathing in uncontrolled and unauthorised waters was energetically discouraged. Meanwhile the chlorine content of all swimming baths in the City was stepped up and frequent bacteriological tests and analyses of bath water samples were taken.

(f) Tonsils and Adenoids.—In view of expert medical opinion prevailing at the time it was decided to suspend surgical operations for tonsils and adenoids in all children unless, in some few instances, contrary action was indicated.

General.—All notified cases and contacts were very carefully investigated and the full environmental and hygienic circumstances were enquired into."

### Royal Sanitary Institute.

In the latter part of the year I was privileged to arrange and convene a sessional meeting in Coventry on behalf of the Royal Sanitary Institute on Friday, 12th December, at which some 200 delegates attended from surrounding Local Authority areas. At the morning session a paper was read by Mr. E. H. Ford, City Engineer and Surveyor, entitled "Progress of Redevelopment and Development in Coventry," and this was followed by a paper from Mr. W. Beaumont, Chief Sanitary Inspector, entitled "Food Contamination and Potential Dangers to the Public Health." An interesting discussion took place, and this was followed in the afternoon by a visit to the Standard Motor Company's tractor and motor car plants on the outskirts of the City.

### Staff Changes.

On the 31st March Dr. A. Massey resigned from his position as Medical Officer of Health for the City and I was privileged to succeed him on the 7th May.

On the 8th August Dr. C. R. Mayou was promoted to the post of Deputy Medical Officer of Health, which fell vacant on my appointment to the senior post.

- Dr. Gemmell was appointed Assistant Resident Medical Officer at the City Isolation Hospital on 7th January, in place of Dr. C. I. Ham, who took up an appointment as Assistant Medical Officer on the Maternity and Child Welfare staff.
- Dr. L. H. Mattison resigned his appointment as Deputy Medical Superintendent at the Gulson Road Municipal Hospital on 22nd March, 1947.
- Miss E. Fox was appointed as Blind Home Teacher on 1st May, 1947, and Mrs. E. Marshall commenced duty as Supervisor of Home Helps on 14th April, 1947.

Amongst the Sanitary Inspectorate there were three resignations (Messrs. Bond, Marsden and Smith) and three new inspectors (Messrs. McCutcheon, Adams and Sadler) were appointed.

On the clerical staff there were again many changes: no less than 21 appointments were made during the year and there were 11 resignations.

### Conclusion.

It is once more a pleasure to record sincere thanks to all members of my staff for their willing co-operation and efficient service during a year of strenuous administration. To the Chairman and members of the Health Committee I proffer my grateful appreciation for their consistent helpfulness and courtesy.

I should also like to take this opportunity of thanking those colleagues from other municipal departments who have afforded me special information which has been included in this report.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, Your obedient Servant,

T. M. CLAYTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Council House, Coventry. November, 1948.

# BRIEF SURVEY OF THE PROVISIONS MADE IN THE COVENTRY LOCAL AUTHORITY'S AREA UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

### Health Centres (Section 21).

The schemes to be submitted by Local Health Authorities to the Minister of Health under this section have been deferred pending further central governmental directive. It will, nevertheless, be the duty of Local Health Authorities to provide and maintain health centres in their respective areas for general practitioner, dental and pharmaceutical services, in addition to providing for those services which they are required or empowered to supply.

### Care of Mothers and Young Children (Section 22).

The present service in Coventry will be extended to meet growing requirements. It is anticipated that provision under this section will be closely associated with the health centres, and also that there will be much closer links with the general practitioner services in several spheres of maternity and child welfare work.

### Midwifery (Section 23).

It is intended to extend the free domiciliary midwifery service provided by the Local Health Authority in Coventry and to assist in providing means for close links with the general practitioner obstetrician service of the Local Executive Council and the consultant and hospital service provided by the Regional Hospital Board.

### Health Visiting (Section 24).

This service, which is already operating in the Coventry area, will be extended as the need arises, and it is hoped that there will be close links with the general practitioner service, who are at liberty to request assistance from the health visitors where practicable. The Health Visitors will also be responsible for giving domiciliary advice in respect of illness and in the prevention of infectious diseases.

### Home Nursing (Section 25).

The Coventry City Council are now responsible for the provision of a free home (district) nursing service and the Health Department have administrative responsibility for this service previously provided by the Coventry and Foleshill District Nursing Association. The service will provide free domiciliary nursing for all sick persons who are in need of it under the provisions of the Act.

### Vaccination and Immunisation (Section 26).

Compulsory vaccination has been revoked under the Act. New and extended provisions have been made for free voluntary vaccination against smallpox and for immunisation against diphtheria and whooping cough. Immunisation against other particular diseases will also be provided if proved satisfactory and as the need arises. A point of interest is that any citizen may now nominate an individual general practitioner for the vaccination or immunisation, or alternatively he may call upon the Local Authority's medical staff to perform this work.

### Ambulance Service (Section 27).

It is the Coventry Council's policy to provide and maintain a complete ambulance service to meet the needs of all citizens in the area, and this will be administered through the Health Department. Agreement has been reached concerning the augmentation of the existing City Ambulance Service by agency arrangements with the Coventry Hospital Saturday Fund Committee. Staff and vehicles from both services will, in future, operate from one central ambulance depôt at Swanswell Terrace (telephone, Coventry 5041).

### Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care (Section 28)

This section breaks new ground in some directions for most Local Health Authorities. In Coventry it will afford opportunity to stimulate health education still further and extend the existing domiciliary welfare arrangements for tuberculous patients and for those suffering from venereal disease. Similar provisions can obviously be made in respect of other diseases as the need arises. Opportunity will be taken, it is hoped, under this section, to make provision for a "meals on wheels" service for the benefit of aged and

sick persons. It is very probable that care and after-care arrangements under the National Health Service Act will be correlated with certain welfare provisions under the National Assistance Act. A further example of the service which will be brought under this section of the Act is that already existing in Coventry, namely, provision of nursing equipment and apparatus.

### Domestic Help (Section 29).

The domestic home help service operating in Coventry since 1945 is probably in a more advanced functional state than most of those provided by other Local Health Authorities. It is a most popular and useful liaising service and has already fully justified its existence by supplementing other health service provisions (e.g., midwifery, home nursing, etc.).

### Mental Health Service (Section 51).

The Coventry Health Department has been responsible since 1913 for the welfare of mental defectives, and since 1930 for duties connected with voluntary and temporary mental treatment. Under this section the Local Authority becomes responsible for extended welfare duties connected with mental deficiency and mental treatment, and as from 5th July, 1948, for all statutory duties in respect of lunacy.

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## CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH, YEAR 1947.

			ıl De 1947	aths	year	under 5.	ler 15.	under 45.	under 65.	upwards.	W. H.	M. H.	other
	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Males	Females	Total	Under 1	1 and und	5 and under	15 and un	45 and un	65 and up	Deaths in C. & V	Deaths in G. R. 1	s in
1.	Typhoid and para-typhoid Fevers	1		1				1					1
2.	Cerebro-Spinal Fever .	4		4	2		1		1		2	1	2
	Scarlet Fever				::								
	Whooping Cough	7	9	16	11	3	$\frac{2}{2}$		• • •				11
	Diphtheria	1	1	2	• •		2				••	• •	2
Ο.	ratory System	92	74	166		1	1	107	49	8	2	6	27
7.	Other forms of Tuber-			100		_		10.					-
	culosis	9	11	20	2	9	2	6	1		2	2	14
	Syphilitic Diseases	3	7	10	1			2	4	3		1	4
	Influenza	7	5	12				1	7	4			1
	Measles Acute Polio-myelitis and	2		2	2							• •	2
11.	Polio encephalitis		1	1				1					1
12.	Acute Infectious			1				1	1	1	1		_ ^
	Encephalitis	2		2					1	1			1
13.	Cancer of buccal cavity		,										
	and cesophagus (M),	13		13	• •				3	10	1	1	4
1.4	uterus (P) Cancer of Stomach and		23	23				3	13	7		2	4
13.	Duodenum	29	17	46			١	4	13	29	2	4	4
15.	Cancer of Breast	1	28	29				3	14	12	ī	3	1
	Cancer of all other sites	155	91	246	2	3		20	104	117	27	19	34
	Diabetes	4	12	16				2	5	9	1.	6	
18.	Intracranial Vascular		1.0	000									
10	Lesions	119 341	146	265	• • •		• •	11	55	199	5	20	53
	Other diseases of	041	300	611	• •			26	148	467	14	64	114
20.	Circulatory System	23	20	43				3	9	31	8	35	14
21.	Bronchitis	00	40	139	5	2		4	48	80	4	7	28
22.	Pneumonia	80	55	135	43	10		6	31	45	7	34	23
23.	Other Respiratory									}			
0.4	Disorders	24	18	42	• • •	••		7	20	15	8	6	10
24	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	16	4	20	ļ.,			1	e	10	0	_	
25.	Diarrhea under 2 years	13	7	20	19	i		1	6	13	8	6	ii
	Appendicitis	2	6	8			2	2	2	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	5	
	Other digestive disorders	31	28	59	3	2	2	10	20	22	12	23	10
	Nephritis	22	24	46				11	19	16	1	10	2
29.	Puerperal and Post-		_										
90	abortion Sepsis		5	5	. 3	• • •		5				• •	2
	Other maternal causes Premature Birth	37	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\28 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\65 \end{vmatrix}$	65			2			1 5	<b>2</b> 39	8
	Congenital malformations,	31	20	00	(IU		• •			١٠٠١	ا	อฮ	"
	Birth Injuries												
	Infant Diseases	42	36	78	75		2		1		12	<b>2</b> 3	14
	Suicide	18	17	35	• •			11	12	12	١.,	21	
34.	Road Traffic Accidents Other violent causes	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \\ 28 \end{array}$	$\frac{6}{19}$	$oxed{23}$	ii	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	3	10	6	3	1	23	1 3
36.	All other causes	79	67	146	14	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	15 16	9 34	9 76	3 19	29 19	40
	TOTALS	1321	1107	2428	255	38	20	290	635	1190	149	411	446
-											0	1	

VITAL STATISTICS OF CITY DURING 1947 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

ТО	Ages.	Rate per 1,000 population.	10.2	9.6	0.6	10.5	10.0	6.6
BELONGING ITY.	At all Ages.	Number.	2,076	2,219	2,166	2,348	2,349	2,428
NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE CITY.	ar of Age.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births	62.3	49.9	48.4	68.2	54.3	45.1
PAN.	Under 1 Year of Age.	Number,	249	244	265	338	284	255
ERABLE 'HS.		or Kest- dents not registered in the City.	577	593	583	569	562	503
TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		of Non- of Kest- residents dents not registered registered in the in the City.	59	57	81	89	69	126
KATHS KD IN	TY.	Rate per 1,000 popu-lation.	8.0	7.3	6.9	8.3	6.1	₩ ₩
TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN	тик Сіту.	Number,	1,617	1,683	1,664	1,847	1,856	2,051
		Rate per 1,000 population.	19.3	21.2	24.8	22.5	22.4	23.2
Births.	Nett.	Number	3,996	4,889	5,466	4,949	5,225	5,643
		Un- corrected Number.	3,996	4,889	5,466	4,949	4,326	4,787
	Population	to middle of each year.	207,200	214,870	220,400	221,970	232,850	242,860
		¥ KA K.	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947

Table of Comparative Vital Statistics over a period of ten years for Coventry, the large Towns, and England and Wales.

	Bn	RTH RA	TE	DE	атн R	ATE		NFANTI	
	Coventry	126 Large Towns	England and Wales	Coventry	126 Large Towns	England and Wates	Coventry	126 Large Towns	England and Wales
1938	16.5	15.0	15.1	9.5	11.7	11.6	56	57	53
<b>19</b> 39	17.7	14.8	15.0	9.4	12.0	12.1	55	53	50
1940	16.4	16.0	14.6	13.3	15.8	14'3	<b>6</b> 3	61	55
1941	17.1	14.7	1 <b>4</b> ·2	<b>12</b> ·8	14.9	12.9	55	71	59
1942	19.3	17.3	15.8	10.2	13.3	11.6	62	59	49
1943	21.2	18.6	16.5	9.6	14.2	12.1	49	58	49
1944	24.8	20.3	17.6	9.0	13·7	11.6	48	52	46
1945	22.2	19.1	16.1	10.5	13.5	11:4	68	54	46
1946	22.4	22.2	19·1	10.0	12.7	11.5}	51	46	43
1947	23.2	22,0	20.6	9.9	12.5	12 3	45	44	41

Total Deaths under One Year.	252	64	11	:	П	: '	-1	4 20	·	170	43	:		3	22	16	: 3	ტ 9	:	33	4	18	255
	6 :	: *		::	:	: •	٦	:	:	:	က	:		4	: :	:	:	:		:	1	-	6
edinola 9-6	19		N :	:	:	:	:	:		က	∞	. :	:	н	□ :	Н	:	:	:	:	:	:	20
3-6 Months.	23	H 0	77		-	:	:	; cr.		:	<u></u>	:	: 4	4	::	:	:	:		:	က	73	23
.edinold &—1	49	: ٩	٥	:	:	:	:-	4	: -		13	:	: 4	>	<b>⊢</b> 4	55	:	H	: :	က	:	7	49
Total under f. Month.	152		: :		:	:	:	:-	4	1	12	:	: `	H	18	10	: ;	64 6	:	30	:	œ	154
8—4 Weks.	6 :	;	:		:	:	:	:	:	Н	က	:	: -	4	::	7	:	~		:	:	Н	6
2—3 Меске.	20	:	:		:	:	:	:	: :	: :	<b>C</b> 7	:	: c	۹	:=	₩	: '			4	÷	က	50
1—2 Weeks.	50		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	: :	41	:	:	:	. स	က	:	L- C	١ :	:	:	:	50
Total under 1 /Veek.	103	:	:	: :	:	:	:	: -	٠.	: :	က	:	: "	4	13:	4	:	40 6 4	H :	26	:	41	105
.ays(1 9—č	0: ::	:	:		:	:	:	:	: :	: :	:	:	: -	ч	: □	က	:	4	: :	H	:	:	10
.s (so G-4	٠:	:	:	: :	:	:	:	:	: ;	: :	:	:	:	:	::	:	:	ဢ	: :	7	:	H	9
3-4 Days.	57 :	:	:		:	:	:	:	:	: :	C1	;	:	:	: 41	:	:	41	: :	Н	:	H	12
synd 8-2	16	:	:	: :	:	:	:	:-	٠	: :	:	:	:	:	; H	Н	• 1	დ ⊢	1	7	:	:	16
.synd r-1	10	:	:	: :	:	:	:	:			:	:	:	:	:07	:	:	9 -	1:	Н	:	:	10
Vadl I 19bn U	6 61	:	: :	:	:	:	:	:	: :	:	Н	:	:	:	: 2	:	:	27	1	14	:	ଟା	51
CAUSE OF DEATH.	All Causes { Certified Uncertified	Measles	Whooping Cough	is of Nervous	System Tuberculosis of Intestines	and Peritoneum	Other Tuberculous Diseases		: :	Bronchitis	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases	Inflammation of Stomach	Dialinea and Enterior Hernia: Intestinal	Obstruction Congenital Malformations	Congenital Debility and Sclerema	Icterus	Premature Birth	Diseases of Umbilicus	2	stated	··· sə	TOTAL, ALL CAUSES

### Vital Statistics. (Historical Summary).

vitai 5	tatistics	• (	Storical	- 4111111	^- <i>J</i> /•		
Year.	Houses Inhabited (December)	Vaçant.	Popula- tion (Mid-year)	Mortality	Infectious Mortality	Deaths under one year per rooo born.	Birth Rate
1586			6,502				\
1643			9.500	• •		••	••
1694			6,711			• •	••
1723	1,934	• •	0,722				••
1748	2,066		12,817				• •
1801	2,930		16,034				• • •
1811	3,448	*60	17,923				
1821	3,729	*114	21,448				
1831	5.444	*421	27,298				
1841	6,531	* 590	31,032		1		
	es.		1	1	en Years	Average	e. 
1851	7,783	*151	36,812	27	1	1	
1861		* 1,026	40,936	25			
1871	8,535	*816	37,670	22			
1881	9,239	*643	42,111	20	3.3	150	35*4
1891	11,405	*284	52,724	18.2	1.7	142	32.0
1901	15.57 1	353	69,978	16.96	1.9	153.7	29.8
1911	23.515	95	106,349	13.7	1.4	109.3	28.0
1921	28,355	502‡	128,157	11.3	0.7	83.6	23.5
1931	41,275	917‡	167,083	10.1	0.5	67.7	15.7
1897	†12,440	.73	61,234	16.8	1.8	157	31.3
1911	23,515	95	107,287	13.3	2.08	100.8	<b>2</b> 6 <b>·</b> 9
1912	21,590	50	111,166	11.0	1.32	76.1	26.4
1913	25,051	113	115,064	11.4	0.84	91.6	26.0
1914	25,860	99	119,003	11.2	0.40	84.6	26.9
1915	26,667	56	122,982	12.0	1.30	87.8	23.8
1916	27,366	I 2	127,089	10,0	1.53	87.5	23.2
1917	27.531	15	130,000	10.4	0.47	78.2	20.5
1918	27,735	25	133,000	14.6	0.42	92.5	20.7
1919	27,829	20	136,000	9.3	0'32	82.8	18.2
1920	27,973	48	130,000	9.8	0.32	76.0	25.0
1921	28,355	502‡	128,157	10.0	0.52	79'3	18.0
1922 1923	28,661	72 40	129,000	9'3	0.34 0.34	70'4	19.9
1923	29,414	90	130,500	6.6 8.3	0.10	6 <sub>4</sub> ՝ 9 79 ՝ 4	10.0
1925	30,199	83	132,500	10.6	0.30	79.4 77°I	16.3
1926	30,199	III	135,000	9'7	0.12	68.9	15.7
1927	3 6	151	139,000	10.5	0.53	63.4	14.8
1928	32,200	175	161,600	9.6	0.34	65.4	14'4
1929	39,374	750	163,700	12.1	0.63	73.1	14.8
1930	40,519	800	165,800	IO.I	0.35	57.0	14'5
1931	41,275	917	168,900	10,0	0,10	57°7	14.8
1932	45,781	1000	182,000	9.4	o:33	69.7	13.2
1933	47,175	1000	184,500	9'9	0,51	64.5	13.4
1934	48,730	1500	184.900	10,0	0.14	57°I	13.6
1935	50,622	1854	190,000	9.7	0.19	46.2	14'4
1936	54,273	1361	192,360	10,1	0'20	21.8	12.1
1937	57,888	1606	206,500	10.4	0.18	48.5	15.7
1938	61,580	1316	229,900	9.5	0.13	56.0	16.2
1939	-	-	120-150	9 4	2.7.7	54.6	17.7
1940			229,400	13,3	D.11	63.0	16.4
1941			193,070	10.5	0.21	54.8	17.1
1942			207,200	9.6	0.07	62.3	19'3 21.2
1943 1944	65,926		220,400	9.0	0.23	49.9	24.8
1944	05,920		221,970	10.2	0.30	68.2	22.2
1945			232,850	10.0	0.30	754'3	22'4
1947	68 900		242,860	9.9	0.18	45°I	23.5
-91/	, , , , ,			37		73 - 1	

<sup>\*</sup> This number includes all business offices, whether in dwelling houses or factories, not occupied on the night the Census was taken.

<sup>†</sup> This number omits all business offices, factories, etc.

t The Census returns show unoccupied "dwellings"—not houses.

<sup>•</sup> In these years an extension of the City Boundaries took place.

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	Walegrave	::	901	26	: -	:	:	က င	া বা	100	4	7	• +	4 T	1 .	:	• 1	388	511
	Westwood	1::	ಸ್ತು ಯ	62	•		:	410	1 20	20	200	:	: 0	0 01	:		700	125	754
	Upper Stoke	:::	7	23	: :	:	:	:	:	ග α	9 60	:	: [		:			28	239
	Lower Stoke	1 : :	: 4	47	: :	:	: (	01 0	107	100	1 10	:	:0		:	:			392 239 754
SUC	St Paul's	:::	10 H	σ	: :	:	:	H 6	:	• =	5		: 7	( ;	:	:	- ``	2 1-	137
THE VARIOUS	St. Mary's	::	2 :	41	: :	:	• (	2/1	. —	: 0	:	:	:		:	:	. 0	200	49 137
не у	Radford	:::	10 A	43	: .	:	:	4 0	P-1	7 7	( न्यूर	:	90		:	:		83	573
TH TE C	Longford	::		36	: :	:	:	<u>ار ار ا</u>	्र दर	9 9	01	:	5	2	:	:	000		
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No No	Harlsdon	::		14	: :	:	. 1	٥ :	5	П 6.	3	:	: œ	· —	:	:	110	18	185
	Cheylesmore	:::	H 01	13	:	:	•	27	က	30	3 :	7	· oc	9	:	:	:00	25	83
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CATIONS	15 & under 25.	:::	13	20	:	:	: L	1.7	9	997	12	:	. 12		:	:	: =	<del>-</del>	30 2
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	4	 Membran	•	:	: :	:	:	: :	r <u>a</u>	: :	:			25	33	:	: :	:	tal
	Notifiable Disease.	· Mo						iis	Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis	Z .s	Other forms of Tuberculosis		Jia	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	CC .			Total
	Dis	(P)	0	•		•	•	Fuerperal Pyrexia Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	my	Ophthalmia Neonatorum Respiratory Tuberculosis	rcn]	•	Dysentery Acute Primary Pneumonia	eun	tha	Acute Polio-Encephalitis	: :		
	- FE	ıe dir				25	0	anir	oile	ren	lber		eur	Pn	S.Le	pha			
	BE	Plague (P		٠		r (E	er	Me	Pc	eor	Tr	•	Pn	RI	litis	ıce		ıgh	
9/1	FIA	E :		ır	er	evel	tev	yr	rior	ZÉ	s of		ary	enz	ba.	년 전	4	Con	
	OTY	N (O).	up)	eve	fer	g fe	ed	rids	ter	orv	rms	:	r. Vim	nHu	Teor	0110	2 :	18	
	Z	-po-	Croup	et f	110	sin	1111	ro-s	AI	rat	foi .	ria.	Pr	L	En	л Я	es	pir	
		Small-pox Cholera (C) Plague (P	Croup Erysipelas	Scarlet fever	Enteric fever	Relapsing fever (R	Continued fever	Fuerperal Fyrexia Verebro-spinal Med	ute	spi	her	Malaria	Dysentery Acute Prim	ute	ute	Acute Pollo-E Chielen Dev	Measles	Whooping Cough	
		Sh	日	Sc	祖	Re	3 6	5 5	40	28	0	7	7.5	Ac	Ac.	AC Cy	5 2	M	

50
Live Register of Tuberculosis Patients.

		lmon Dases		Pu	Non- lmon Jases	ary		al O:	
	M.	F.	Total	М.	F.	Total	М	F.	То\$в.]
1. No. on Register at 31/12/1946	857	564	1421	119	136	255	976	700	1676
2. Cases notified (or otherwise coming to knowledge in 1947	223	143	366	22	34	56	245	177	422
3. Cases removed from Register in 1947	142	135	277	26	14	40	168	149	317
4. No. on Register at 31/12/1947	938	572	1510	115	156	271	1053	728	1781

### Tuberculosis.

17		CASES ON	REGISTER	Cases N (or brough	TOTIFIED t to notice)		Di	CATHS	
Χı	ÐAR	Pulmonary	Non-	Pulmonary	Non-		lmonary	Non-1	Pulmonary
			Pulmonary		Pulmonary	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1938	M.	524	75	134	38	81	0.63	12	0.00
	F.	359	81	97	29	57	0.03	8	0.09
1939	M	535	88	165	29	93	0.63	8	0.09
	F.	361	9 <b>3</b>	99	40	55	0 05	15	0.09
1940	M.	578	115	194	44	125	0.72	12	0.12
	F.	362	111	102	30	70	012	13	0 12
1941	Μ.	598	122	191	29	103	0.71	12	0.08
	F.	371	111	85	20	42	0 /1	4	0 00
1942	м.	636	124	184	32	76	0 60	13	0.15
	F.	402	109	131	29	50	0 00	19	0 15
1943	M	710	142	258	36	118	0.50	16	0.10
	F.	450	124	137	31	48	0.72	7	0.10
1944	M.	797	140	235	21	91	0.50	8	0 08
	F.	471	131	121	25	52	0.29	12	0 08
1945	M.	848	142	227	30	126	0.50	10	0.04
	F	542	136	147	31	51	0.79	10	0.04
1946	M.	857	119	162	13	88		10	
1030	F	564	136	132	29	49	0.58	12	0.09
1947	M.	938	115	223	22	92		9	
	F.	572	156	143	34	74	0.67	11	0.08

VENEREAL DISEASES.

Return relating to Coventry Cases treated at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, 1947.

	Syphilis.	ilis.	Soft Chancre	nancre	Gonorrhæa.	rhœa.	Conditions other than Venereal.	onditions ther than Venereal.		TOTALS.	ý	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.
	M.	[Zi	M.	E.	M.	F.	M.	Ē4	M.	H	Total.				
Persons under treatment or observation on 1st January, 1947	283	204		:	166	37	81	68	531	309	840	601	624	615	499
Old cases returned	က	5	:	:	,	-	÷	:	4	9	10	25	22	12	32
New cases:— Syphilis, primary ,, secondary	63	13	: :	: :	• •	::	::	::	63 21	13 35	76 56	91	43	55 36	47 5
infection	20 co	13	: :	: :	:	: :	::	: :	23 23 23	19	22 41	30	988	9	13
ta.]	2	9		:	:	:	:	:	70 -	9	11	22	10	15	19
Gonorrhea	::	::	<b>י</b> :	: :	214	58	: ::	: : :	214	- S.	272	340	312	374	386
Non-Venereal Conditions undiagnosed at 31/12/47	::	::	: :	::	::	::	4.1.4 	293	4T.4	230	1	788	746	667	756
Cases transferred from other areas	61	16			26	C7	:		87	18	105	150	09	59	78
Totals	462	316	C4	:	407	98	498	362	1369	776	2145	2248	1876	2008	1891

# VENEREAL DISEASES.

Return relating to Coventry Cases treated at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, 1947.

	Syp	Syphilis.	Soft C	Soft Chancre.	Gono	Gonorrhæs.	Condition other than venereal.	Conditions other than venereal.		TOTALS 1947.	an an	1946.	1945.	1944.	1943.
	M.	E	M.	E	M.	ĮĘį,	M.	F4	M.	IT.	Total.				
Cases discharged after cure	20	4	:	:	148	2	409	295	577	301	878	1014	915	1017	922
Cases ceasing attendance before completing treatment:—															
Syphilis, primary	19	2	:	:	:	:	:	:	19	73	21	17	25	25	18
secondary	<u>∞</u>	13	;	:	:	:	:	:	တ	13	21	22	15	15	14
infection		10								10	10	0	a	,	
stages	21	18	: :	: :	: :	: :	: <b>:</b>	: :	21	18	33	32	26	29	
congenital	2	9	:	:	:	:	:	:	C1	9	00	00	00	11	
Soft Chancre	:	:	:	:	: 6	: 6	;	:	::	: {	: ?	:	:	:	:
No. of cases under treatment or obser-	:	:	:	:	64	07.	:	:	64	700	84 44	87	85	100	100
vation which died from the disease	:	:	:	:	:	:			:		:				
	C4	<b>-</b>	:	:	:	:		:	CN	·	က	:	. m	: <b>:</b>	· د : :
e after but before te	3.5	30	_		66	-			89	94	60	68	14	08	1
ı		2	4			•				¥ 7	3.5	70	T #	60	33
Cases transferred to other centres	43	32	:	÷	36	11	13	6	91	52	143	136	149	146	148
Cases under treatment on 31/12/47	303	210	н	:	137	61	76	58	517	329	846	840	601	624	615
Totals	462	316	2		407	86	498	362	1369	776	2145	2248	1876	2008	1891
No. of attendances for medical treatment	4290	4110	တ	:	2626	569	1315	940	8234	5319	13553	14459	11419	12207	1465
No. of attendances for intermediate treatment	28	4	:	:	2639	1782	522	1371	3189	3157	6346	9996	13578	13630	14485
In-patients:— Admissions In-patient days	4 89	75	::	::	140	22 2	::	: :	5 108	7 97	12 205	9	40	::	::
The second secon															

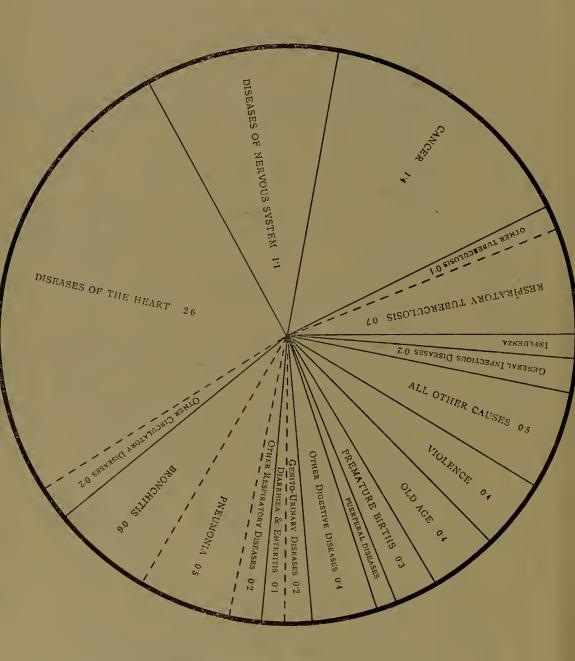
mereorological observations made at the city mospital, covering, 1241.

Height of rim of rain gauge above Mean Sea Level 240ft. Long. 1° 29' 4"W. Lat. 52° 23' 26"

ľ			.W.N	10	-31	0	-41	ω	m	ಣ	4	5	-02			
	Wind Direction. No.of duily observations each month.	- ·W		7	0	1	2 14		5 18		-0	- <del>4</del>	<u> </u>	7 8	3 10	34 97
		.W.8		0	0	9		63			0	7	10	6	9	e 1 9
- 1		S.S.		1 0	2 0	0 0	75	0	0	0	0	ന		7	0	1 2
		E. S.E.		00	- =	0	1 0	3	2 1	3	9 9	0	- <del>4</del> - C3	1 0	0	18
	0.0f	N.E.		10	21	12	41	14	က		2	5	6			 11 29
-	<b>Z</b>	.bmW wind. W		Н	0	67	-0	=	0	C1	0 1		-	က	41	15 10
	Wind Force (0-12.)	T and Strong Winds.		31	- 28	31	56	31	29	31	31	30	31	30	30	359 15 101
	¥8.0 10.0	Aumber of Observa-		0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
		Gale.		0	0	0_	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	r, ys of	Fog.		0	0	- <u>'</u>	0	0	0	0	-	- 0	-0	-	<u> </u>	5
	Rain and other Forms of Precipitation.	Overcast.			c:	C	0	0	C	62	0	ಬ	বা	-	00	1 42
		Clear Sky.		<del></del>		62		-	0	0	67	0	က	0	0	1
		Hail. Thunderstorm.		0 0	0 0	0	1 0	0	0 1	9_0	0 0	0 0	0 0	7	0 0	0
level		.won8		=	11		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	67	83	63   63   73
		Most in a Day.	Day of Month.	ဗ	ဢ	10	2	10	14	19	က	19	21	က	25	Mar 10
e sea		Mos a L	Amount.	m/m 8.6	9.1	15,1	11.4	12.7	12.1	10.2	6.1	13.1	1.5	8.3	8.9	15.1
above		Percentage of Average.		%			-		1				1		-	Īī
326 feet		Total Eall.		m/m 45.7	30.6	6.411	51.8	45.6	36.9	48.5	6.9	9.98	7.6	50.3	50.0	523.3
	Ra	Mumber of Days.		15	6	25	16	10	13	77	က	13	7	17	132	156
	Alean of Observations of the Conference of the C			4	4	5	<del>- ()</del>	က	na	9	C1	ಬ	<del>-1</del> 1	<del>uj</del> l	9	71
situated	ght n-	Daily Mean.		hrs.	8.0	2.2	4.7	5.5	5.0	3.7	8.1	4.7	3.1	2.1	0.5	3.5
	Bright Sun- shine.	Per cent. of Total Possible		) <sub>6</sub>	-1	1		1		1		1	-	1	1	
er is	th era-	At 4 feet depth.		45.0	42.4	41.4	47.3	53.2	60.1	62.3	65.1	64.7	59.6	55.1	50.3	52.0 53.9
met	Earth Tempera-	At I foot depth.		38.6	35.7	46.9	47.3	55.7	63.0	64.5	1.99	62.0	52.6	47.2	43.5	52.0
barometer	Hygrometer. T		Humidity.	%08	75	85	12	76	17	S3	80	83	83	88	88	83
the		9 a.m	Vapour Pressure	0.9	4.7	7.1	9.8	12.3	14.7	16.7	16.8	14.3	10.8	6.6	7.8	10.8
of t		तु हु । त	noissarqa() IluU taW to	0.7	9.0	1.5	3.1	4.4	3.5	3.0	3.9	2.9	1.6	<del>₹</del> .ਜ	7.7	2.5
		tions	Dry Bulb.	33.5	27.3	38.2	47.4	27.6	9.19	63.1	65.0		49.3	43.9	40.7	48.9
cistern			Month.	16 33	26 2	21 3	16 4	29/31 5	2 6	27 6	16 6	4/11/15 59.0	<del>기</del>	21/22	56 4	June 4
The c		nimu	to yed													
T	Air Temperature.	Mir	mumixald	55	5 41	55	69   	98	88	86	87	92	68	61	54	88
		Absolute Minimum and Maximum	Day of Atonth.	29/30	24/25	7	11/6/9	17	16	13	∞	30	21	27		Feb. 24/25
		Abs	muminill	13	-	<del>प्</del> रा	30	36	38	44	41	34	28	-24	17	
	'emp	Difference from Average.		-14.5	-22-0	-10.0	-3.0	0.8+	+11.0	14.5	0.11-	- 10.5	-1.5	<u>-4</u> •5	0.8-	
	Air J			0	26.5	38.5	46.5	56.5 +	59.51+	63.0 +14.5	65.5 + 17.0	59.0 + 10.5	50.0 +1.5	44.0	40.5	48.5
			A to nasid	-				47 56	50   59	55 65	54 6	50 5	41 5	38 4	36 4	41 4
		Mean of	m .m'niM	99	1 22	5 32	5 38		69 5	71 5	77 5	68 5	59 4	50 3	± 55 ±	56
			Max'm >	0 7 39	5 31	34 45	13 55	99 08								i
	Mean Pressure E & F & F & F & F & F & F & F & F & F &			ins. 30.037	29.795	29.634	30.048	29-980	29.978	29-977	30.170	. 30.083	30.184	29.931	30.004	Year. 23-985
	1047				FEB.	MAR.	APR.	Max	JUNE	JULY	Aug.	SEPT.	Ocr.	Nov.	DEC.	Year

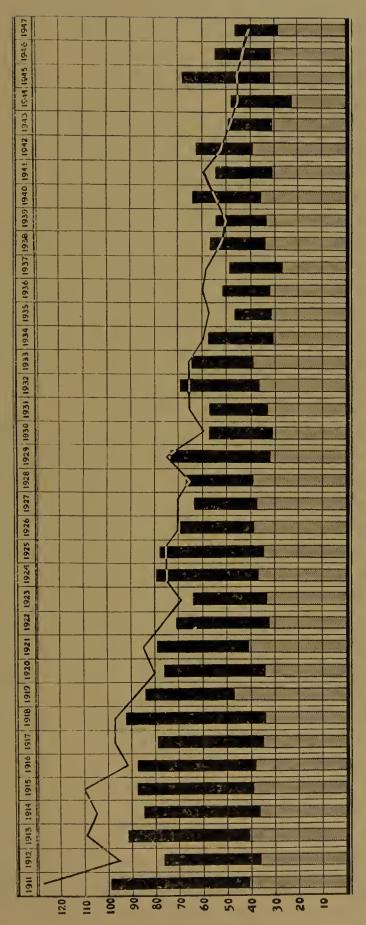
PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES

TO TOTAL DEATHS, 1947.



The Total Death Rate from all Causes was 9.9.

CHART SHOWING THE INFANT MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN COVENTRY.



The Infant Death Rate per 1,000 births is represented by the chimneys, the shaded portion of which represents the death rate amongst babies under four weeks of age (i.e., the neo-natal death rate).

The Infant Death Rate for England and Wales is represented by the line

